

A Message from the Department of Environmental Quality's Drinking Water Protection Team

How to Protect Your Drinking Water Lawn and Garden



Listed below are some simple steps you can use to protect your drinking water:

- Follow directions when applying fertilizers and pesticides. Read the label. Never apply near water or when there is wind.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers in moderation. Instead of using chemicals, consider pulling weeds or infected leaves by hand or using some type of biological control such as ladybugs.
- Properly diagnose plant problems before treatment. Severe cold or heat, waterlogging or drought, and carelessly applied herbicides can injure plants and cannot be fixed by pesticide application.
- Water your lawn effectively and conserve water. Water thoroughly once a week instead of watering lightly everyday. Over watering promotes shallow root growth making your lawn less hardy. Apply enough water to penetrate the soil 6 to 8 inches. In areas of slope and heavy clay, apply water slowly to prevent runoff.
- Water in the early morning hours to give plants enough moisture to face the sunny day and to avoid evaporation. Use mulch in gardens to retain moisture.
- Use food scraps, yard trimmings, and other organic waste to create a compost pile. Compost is a rich soil amendment that can help increase water retention, decrease erosion, and replace chemical fertilizers.
- Keep your lawn mower and other equipment in efficient operating condition by performing regular maintenance. Use manual tools when possible.
- The following websites were used as sources for this document. Please visit them for more information:

http://www.epa.gov/epahome/home.htm

http://www.lsuagcenter.com/en/lawn_garden/

http://www.ext.vt.edu/pubs/envirohort/426-723/426-723.html

